

## How Is It

### About a Sleigh

HAVE YOU GOT TO HAVE ONE THIS WINTER?

We can fit you out with a Top, Old Comfort, Vermont Jumper or any kind that you want, and we have the style and prices that are right.

Harnesses, Robes and Blankets—we have lots of them.

Get one of our Sleigh Warmers and take comfort this cold winter when driving.

**F. S. Whitcher**  
Barton, Vermont

#### COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

##### Estate of Alvina H. McLellan

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Orleans, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Alvina H. McLellan, late of Albany, in said district, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the office of E. M. Cowles in the town of Albany, in said District, on the 27th day of December, and 12th day of May next, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 3 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, and that six months from the 12th day of November, A. D. 1909, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated at Albany this 10th day of November, A. D. 1909.

R. M. COWLES,  
O. C. WHITCHER,  
Commissioners.

47-49

##### Martin J. Sherburne's Will

STATE OF VERMONT. In Probate Court for the District of Orleans, ss.: held at Newport in said district, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1909.

An instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Martin J. Sherburne, late of Glover, in said District, deceased, being presented to the Court by E. A. Norton, custodian thereof, for Probate: It is ordered by said Court, that all persons concerned therein be notified to appear at a session of said Court, to be held at F. W. Baldwin's office at Barton, in said District, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1909, and show cause, if any, why the same should not be admitted to probate, and against the Probate of said Will: for which purpose it is further ordered that a copy of this record of this order be published three weeks successively in the Orleans County Monitor, printed at Barton, previous to said time appointed for hearing.

By the Court, Attest, F. E. ALFRED, Judge.

A true copy of record, Attest,  
B. M. SPOONER,  
Register.

47-49

#### Commissioners' Notice

##### Estate of Frances H. Conner

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Orleans, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Frances H. Conner, late of Barton in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the office of F. D. Pierce in the village of Barton in said District, on the 22nd day of December, 1909, and 9th day of March next, from 9 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, and that six months from the 22nd day of October, A. D. 1909, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated at Barton, Vt., this 24th day of November, A. D. 1909.

J. F. BATCHELDER,  
FRED D. PIERCE,  
Commissioners.

48-50

#### Commissioners' Notice

##### Estate of Joseph E. Dwinell

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Orleans, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Joseph E. Dwinell, late of Glover, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the late residence of Joseph E. Dwinell in the town of Glover in said District, on the 18th day of December and 14th day of May next, from 10 o'clock p. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., on each of said days, and that six months from the 18th day of November, A. D. 1909, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated at Glover this 25th day of November, A. D. 1909.

S. N. CLARK,  
G. H. ANDERSON,  
Commissioners.

#### COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE

##### Estate of Charles H. Lawrence

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Orleans, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Charles H. Lawrence, late of Glover, in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the late residence of Charles H. Lawrence in the town of Glover in said District, on the 18th day of December and 9th day of May next, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m., on each of said days, and that six months from the 9th day of November, A. D. 1909, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated at Glover this 23rd day of November, A. D. 1909.

C. P. BEAN,  
F. J. CORLIS,  
Commissioners.

48-50

#### Commissioners' Notice

##### Estate of Martha G. Jameson

The undersigned, having been appointed by the Honorable Probate Court for the District of Orleans, Commissioners, to receive, examine and adjust the claims and demands of all persons against the estate of Martha G. Jameson, late of Irasburg, Vt., in said District, deceased, and all claims exhibited in offset thereto, hereby give notice that we will meet for the purpose aforesaid, at the Town Clerk's Office in the town of Irasburg, Vt., in said District, on the 18th day of December and 10th day of May next, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 4 o'clock p. m. on each of said days, and that six months from the 12th day of November, A. D. 1909, is the time limited by said Court for said creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated at Irasburg this 25th day of November, A. D. 1909.

A. B. POST,  
F. A. BUCHANAN,  
Commissioners.

48-50

## HISTORY OF ORLEANS COUNTY

A Concise and Accurate Account of the History and Early Traditions of the Towns of Orleans County

Rewritten from Hamilton Childs' Works of 1883 with corrections and Additions

NOTE—A limited number of copies of each issue of the Monitor containing this work will be kept for a time, in case extra or back numbers are wanted by any one.

### CHAPTER X.

#### THE HAZEN MILITARY ROAD.

It seems proper in this history of Orleans county to devote some space to the Hazen Military Road, a road terminating in this county and traversing several towns within the county borders. The road was an important factor in the early settlement and development of this county and section and is of considerable historical importance. In order to get a full understanding of the entire project of building this road it becomes necessary to go outside the county borders for a time in the study of this important subject, and the rest of this entire chapter is from the pen of F. W. Baldwin of Barton, an historical writer who spent much time in compiling the facts connected with this road, and delivered the address at the unveiling of the marker at the terminus of the Hazen road in Westfield in August, 1903. The article appeared in the Vermonter for November, 1906.

"Previous to the French and Indian war, but few settlements had been made in the territory now called Vermont, and those were of a very unstable and transitory character. Mr. Wells, in his history of Newbury, well says, 'With the close of the French and Indian war (1760) the history of Newbury begins and practically that of Vermont. Before that time a few settlements along the Connecticut river had been made in the southeast corner of the state, and those held only by the intrepidity of the settlers. All the rest of the state lay an unbroken wilderness, save only for a few spots of land cleared by the Indians, like the ox-bow.' History tells us that when the first white man visited what is now Newbury in Vermont and Haverhill in New Hampshire, they found portions of those great meadows on both sides of the Connecticut cleared land to some extent, and covered with a luxuriant growth of wild grass.

"With the surrender of Montreal on the 8th day of September 1760, the empire of France in the new world, which had been so valiantly held, passed away. The army which had conquered Canada was disbanded, and the victors sought their homes to the southward.

"Among those who returned through the Connecticut valley from the surrender of Montreal, were four officers who had served in Goff's regiment; they were Lieutenant Jacob Bayley, Captain John Hazen, Lieutenant Jacob Kent, and Lieutenant Timothy Bedell.

"It is not known whether either of the four had ever passed that way before, but it is certain that they remained at or near the meadows before referred to, several days and carefully examined the surrounding country. They decided it was a desirable place in which to settle and the natural gateway to a vast fertile and finely wooded country above. The Indian name of this section (being the valley of the Connecticut, north of and including that about Newbury and Haverhill) was 'Co-os,' which word in the Abenaki language, is said to signify 'the pine,' and it was known for many years by the name of the 'Co-os country.'

Upon their return to Massachusetts, these four men being prompt and resolute set themselves at once to the work of obtaining charters of two towns at 'Co-os' one on the east and the other on the west side of the Connecticut. Bayley and Hazen stood high in the estimation of the colonial government, as both had done efficient service in the war just closed and both had influential relatives whom Governor Wentworth was anxious to please. Hazen was aided by his brother, Gen. Moses Hazen, while Bayley received the advice and powerful support of his brother-in-law, Col. Moses Little. These last named men, were not only prominent officers in the French and Indian war, but were destined to become more distinguished in that of the Revolution.

As a result of their combined efforts, the charter of Newbury was granted May 18, 1763 to Jacob Bayley, John Hazen, Jacob Kent and Timothy Bedell and seventy-two others, and on the same day the charter of Haverhill was granted to John Hazen and others about the same number. From that time on until their death, Jacob Bayley, John and Moses Hazen stood first among the powerful men that section. Within a month after the granting of the aforesaid charters, Bayley and John Hazen petitioned the General Court, on behalf of the proprietors of both towns, for aid in building a road from Dover through Barrington, Barnstead, Gilmantown, to cross Winnepesocket Pond at the wares, through Salem Holderness, the four mile township, and Romney to Haverhill. On Christmas day, 1764, Bayley again wrote urging the importance of a road as an aid to the settlement of this part of the country.

From 1760 to 1774 the section all about the 'Co-os' country was rapidly being settled up; Gen. Bayley in a letter written about 1770 says, 'The whole country is rapidly filling up with a very desirable class of settlers, and what was ten years since, a howling wilderness is now fast becoming fruitful farms.'

Ever after the settlement of New England, military organizations were considered indispensable, and were always carefully kept up, as an aid to protection against the ever dreaded Indian. In the fall of 1764, the first military company was organized at Newbury and Haverhill and continued in existence to the breaking out of the revolution. The settlements in and about 'Coos' were exceedingly patriotic, even the Scotch settlers of Ryegate, fresh from Great Britain were for the American cause to a man. The excitement throughout all this region upon the first news of war was intense, as 'the Coos Country' lay in the direct pathway from Canada to Massachusetts and was almost sure to suffer from an invasion.

Councils of safety and correspondence were formed, Jacob Bayley was appointed General of all the militia of that section, and the best possible organization effected for the safety of the settlers. The invasion of Canada which resulted so disastrously to the American cause, promised success for a while; but the Quebec was repulsed and were forced to retreat, and the advantages which had been gained were soon lost. To prevent the total destruction of the American army, troops were obliged to be at once sent from New England to aid and assist in covering their retreat. This had first been done by the way of Charlestown and Lake Champlain. It as of greatest importance that what was to be done in this respect should be done expeditiously and bring assistance at the earliest possible moment. Gen. Washington was anxious to learn if there was not some shorter route to the scene of action. Gen. Jacob Bayley, then with the army before Boston, informed the Commander-in-chief that a much shorter road lay through the Coos Country and that he could produce men who would start forthwith and go through the wilderness and mark out a road.

History tells us that Captain Thomas Johnson of Newbury was selected as the man to take charge of this enterprise. He was to take three or four soldiers and an Indian guide, and mark a road by blazed trees to St. Johns, Canada. He took with him Frye Bailey, Abial and Silas Chamberlain and John McLean, all from Newbury. They left Newbury on Tuesday, March 26th, 1776. They marched on snow shoes and reached St. Johns the next Friday, it being ninety-two miles from Newbury. The following is taken from Col. Thomas Johnson's diary kept by him at the time. "Tuesday, March 26. Set out from Newbury, lodged at the last inhabitant's." (Without doubt this was Jonathan Elkins in the town of Peacham.) "waited half a day for the rest of the soldiers to come up, good land for a road. Wednesday 27. Marched a mile, good country. Thursday 28. Marched twelve miles, good country for road. Friday 29. Marched twelve miles, good country for road except for about two miles. Saturday 30. Marched fifteen miles, good country for road except three miles. Sunday 31. Marched ten miles to Mr. Metcalf's, good country, waited half a day for the rear. Monday, April 1st. Marched twenty-five miles to St. Johns. Tuesday 2. Tarried at St. Johns. Wednesday 3. Returned to Mr. Metcalf's. Thursday 4. Tarried for the rear. 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th travelled home." In the same diary we find the following: "Distance from Boston to Charlestown and Crown Point to St. Johns 310 miles, distance from Boston to Newbury, 145 miles and from Newbury to St. Johns 92 miles, or in the whole 237 miles, making the route by Newbury and the Coos Country 73 miles the shorter route."

(To be continued)

### SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS

On the Sunday School Lesson by Rev. Dr. Linscott for the International Newspaper Bible Study Club.

(Copyright 1909 by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

Dec. 12th, 1909.

(Copyright, 1909, by Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.) Paul's Last Words—II. Tim. iv:1-18. Golden Text—For to me to live is Christ, and to die is gain. Phil. i:21.

Verses 1-2—When a minister in authority gives instructions to a devoted minister under him, concerning the work to which he is appointed, are his words more or less effectual if he calls God to witness? Why or why not?

What precisely did Paul mean by "Preach the Word?"

What, if any, reason is there to believe that preaching or its equivalent can never be "out of season?"

Why is the duty to preach and practice truth, honesty, love, and the presence of God never out of season?

Why is every man under vital obligation to be always on the qui vive to promote the temporal and eternal interests of his fellows?

Verses 3-4—What is the minimum of Christian faith necessary for "sound doctrine" and salvation? (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

Why is it that burglars, counterfeiters, gamblers, liars, drinkers and other bad men, and women, often persuade themselves that they are right?

When men do not believe in the supernatural, that is, God, prayer, immortality, rewards and punishments after death, etc., give your reason for your belief whether it is, or not, a result of some moral defect in their lives?

Verses 5—What are the chances of success, in any calling, for a man who will watch, suffer, work and demonstrate his faithfulness?

Verses 6—Which is the more desirable time, the day of one's birth or the day of one's death, and why?

How did Paul at this time know that the day of his departure was at hand?

Verses 7—What can you say for or against the theory, that the better the man the less he thinks of himself?

State your views as to whether Paul was guilty of boasting here, or whether it was but an honest statement that he had "fought a good fight," and that he had kept the faith.

Is God hard to please, or is it possible for an ordinary, honest Christian to please God in all things, and to have the consciousness that he is so pleasing him?

Verses 8—Was the crown of righteousness that Paul was going to receive, a gift of grace, or a reward for merit, and will it be the same case with all the faithful?

What will be the nature of the reward which awaits the Christian after death?

Verses 9-12—Is it a sign of weakness or strength, and why, when a Christian craves human company and friendship?

What is the moral quality of a man who forsakes his friend when he is in trouble?

Are friendships rare, or plentiful, which remain steadfast, and true alike in prosperity and adversity, through evil and good report, and how do you characterize such a friendship?

Verses 13—Upon which will a normal right thinker put the emphasis, on things for the body, mind or spirit, and why?

Taking Paul's 'cloak' to represent things for the body, his 'books' the mind, his 'parchments' the spirit, please say what proportion of the thought and energy is spent, by the average community, upon these things respectively?

Verses 14-15—Is there any reason to believe that Jesus would have prayed that a bad man may be rewarded according to his works?

What should be the attitude of a good man toward those who speak evil of him?

Verses 16-18—What effect ought the lack of co-operation of friends, and the opposition of enemies, to have upon the work of a true and determined man?

Lesson for Sunday, Dec. 19th, 1909.

—Review.

### MAY PROVE FATAL

When Will Barton People Learn the Importance of It?

Backache is only a simple thing at first;

But when you know it is from the kidneys;

That serious kidney troubles follow; That diabetes, Bright's disease, may be the fatal end.

You will gladly profit by the following experience.

'Tis the statement of a Barton citizen.

Mrs. William Cobb, Prospect St., Barton, Vt., says:

"I was in a bad way as the result of kidney trouble. I had intense pains in the small of my back and could not sleep well arising in the morning tired and languid. I was also subject to terrible headaches and dizzy spells and at such times everything seemed to whirl before me. Some of my neighbors had been using Doan's Kidney Pills with such highly satisfactory results that I decided to give them a trial and procured a box at Barron's Store. I had taken one-half the contents when my condition was greatly improved. I feel better today than I have before in years and I owe it all to Doan's Kidney Pills."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## Little Things Annoy or Please Us



Little things annoy us—the little curl of smoke that, if left alone, would soon smudge the furnishings and make work for the house-wife. There are no annoying little things in the

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They've been banished by hard thought and tireless work. In their stead there are little things that please—that make for comfort and satisfaction. The little self-locking

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that actually prevents smoke—the little lock on the inside of the tube that holds the wick in check—keeps it below the smoke zone, so accurately adjusted that it cannot go wrong—these are some of the little things that please—that have contributed to the name and fame of the Perfection Oil Heater.

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will make hens lay in cold weather. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer and recommended by the highest authorities. No "hot drops," but a real food that nourishes the hens and produces eggs.

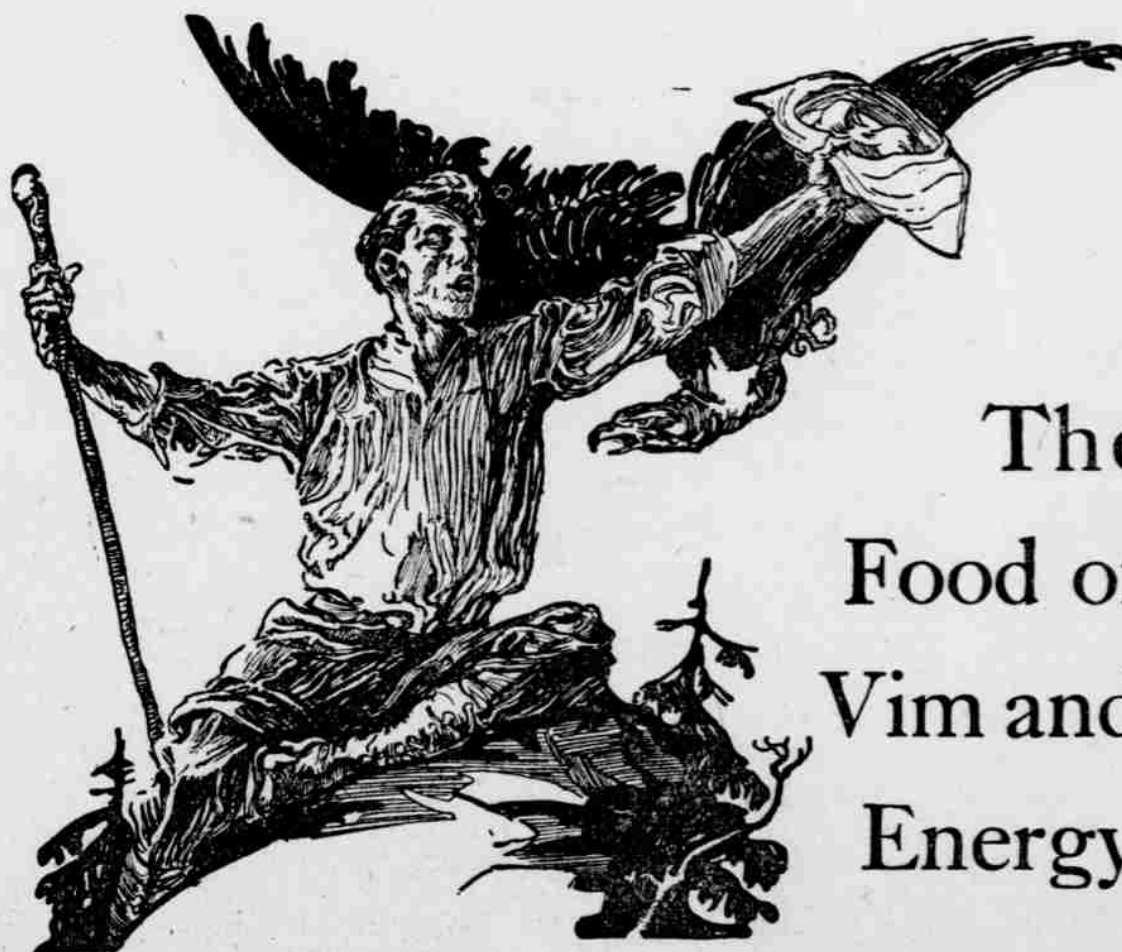
We want Agents in every village and town. Send for our booklet; it gives prices and full particulars about our liberal offers. We send also a long list of testimonials from New England people who know a few things about poultry. They all say that Page's Food is the best.

We pay the freight, guarantee the Food, and send your money back if you want it.

**CARROLL S. PAGE,**

HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

Just put your name on a postal and mail it to-day.



## The Food of Vim and Energy

## One plateful of MOTHER'S OATS will produce more vim and vigor and energy and action—more vitality, more enthusiasm and more endurance, than many times the same bulk of meat, fish, fowl, or cereals of lower food value.

MOTHER'S OATS are different from other's oats and different from ordinary oatmeal. They are put up in sanitary sealed packages. But there's more to MOTHER'S OATS than the package; they are the best oats in the world, the best selection of the best crops. Every batch that comes to our mills is screened and only the ripe, big grains are marketed. They are not only sterilized, but steamed (to burst the proteid cells); then rolled (to render the cooking easy), and after that, MOTHER'S OATS are crushed (to hasten their digestion)—easy work for the stove, easy work for the stomach and more work for the man.

There's a coupon in every package of Mother's Cereals. You can collect enough of them in a little while to own a Fireless Cooker for nothing. Your grocer will tell you how to get it free. There are a number of ways and all of them make it worth while to buy Mother's Cereals: Mother's Oats, Mother's Corn Meal (white or yellow), Mother's Wheat Hearts (the cream of the wheat), Mother's Hominy Grits, Mother's Corn Flakes (toasted), Mother's Coarse Pearl Hominy, Mother's Old Fashioned Steel Cut Oatmeal, Mother's Old Fashioned Graham Flour.

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